

CRIPPEN CASE COSTLY

Public of London Must Pay \$25,000 for Slayer.

FOR CHASE, CAPTURE, TRIAL

Scotland Yard Police Present Bill, Giving Cost of Telegrams and Cables, Amounting to \$2,500—Miss Le Neve's Part Also Expensive in the Big Murder Case.

London, Aug. 13.—It is estimated that the pursuit, capture, and trial of Dr. Crippen will cost the taxpayers of London \$25,000. Never before has Scotland Yard spent so much in the pursuit of any criminal.

A large item in "the Yard's" Crippen bill is the cost of telegrams and cables giving descriptions of Crippen, which were sent to many continental, American, and Canadian police headquarters. This item will amount to \$2,500.

Descriptions on Posters.

Twenty-five thousand large posters, containing descriptions of Crippen and Miss Le Neve, with reproductions of their photographs and handwriting, were scattered broadcast up and down two continents. Fifty clerks were engaged night and day for a long time in wrapping, addressing, and mailing these posters. That will be a costly item.

Then there is the expense of sending Inspector Dew to Canada, and the expense of another detective and a warder who have gone to Quebec to look after the prisoners on their way back to England. Then there is the reward of \$1,250 which will have to be paid to Capt. Kendall, of the steamship Montrose. There is, too, the cost of the coroner's long inquest, with the fees for analytical chemists.

Trial Will Be Short.

The trial of Crippen will not be very expensive, nor will it last long. English criminal courts move with swiftness and without technicalities. It is not expected that Crippen's trial will consume more than three or four days.

If he is sentenced to death, he will be hanged on the third Monday morning following the day of his conviction. Convicted criminals, under a recent statute, have the right to appeal, but the appeal court works swiftly, and, like the lower court, pays little attention to technicalities.

PRINCE IN POLICE COURT.

Defends Prisoner Who Is Sentenced to Four Years.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—A laborer who appeared in the prisoners' dock in police court on a charge of burglary had something of a shock when he heard the announcement that his defense would be conducted by his serene highness, the Prince of Ratibor.

The accused having no counsel, the court had appointed the young prince, who is a member of the ancient house of Hohenzollern, to defend him. It was the prince's first case. The royal lawyer put up a spirited defense, but the evidence was too strong, and his first client was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

PRESIDENT'S WIDOW SURVIVES

Mrs. Jane Roberts, Liberia's First Lady, Lives in London.

London, Aug. 13.—As the republic of Liberia is attracting a little of the world's attention at the present time, it is interesting to note that there still lives near Battersea Park, London, Mrs. Jane Roberts, widow of Joseph J. Roberts, who was elected the first president of Liberia in 1847. Mrs. Roberts was born in America in 1813, the daughter of a Baptist minister named Waring, and went to Liberia with her parents, both octogenarians, in 1824. She married Roberts in 1838, and visited, with him, most of the European courts in the '50s. She lived for over seventy years of her life in Liberia, before coming to London.

ROSTAND GETS REWARD.

French Society for Animal Protection Honors Dramatist.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Although it seldom gives proofs of its existence, there is a society for the protection of animals in France, and its award of its annual grand prize to Edmund Rostand has led to many protests. The award to the author of "Chantecler" was based on the affection for the animal creation shown by him in the play, but many members of the society are dissatisfied on the ground that the tremendous display of plumage worn by Mme. Simone as the Hen Pheasant and by the other members of the cast could only have been obtained at the cost of much suffering to birds. It has been asserted that in some cases the feathers were plucked from the living birds, while Mme. Simone's costume contained \$400 worth of bird of paradise feathers. "Chantecler" was also responsible for an outburst of the fashion of using feathers for trimming hats.

DOCTORS TREAT CANARY FEVER

Nothing Too Small for Paris Pasteur Institute.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Nothing is too small for the attention of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, provided it is connected in any way with infection. It appears that the canary suffers from a sort of marsh fever, communicated to it by an insect known as the coxix. Dr. Roux, the head of the institute, has told the Academy of Science that the bacillus of this fever has been isolated and a serum made to inoculate other canaries.

Canaries vaccinated with this serum proved comparatively immune against the attacks of the coxix, while non-inoculated birds suffered severely when attacked.

RULERS VISIT WHITECHAPEL.

George and Mary of England Consoled London's Poor.

London, Aug. 13.—Characteristically enough, the first public function attended by King George and Queen Mary since their accession to the throne has been a visit to the London Hospital, situated in Whitechapel amid the myriad poor of London's East End. It was not a state visit, no soldiers lined the route, and a single line of policemen placed at considerable distances from one another maintained order, as the King and Queen and their daughter, Princess Mary, drove in an open carriage with postillions and outriders in scarlet and attended by an escort of household cavalry through the crowded streets, traversing in all a distance of nearly ten miles.

AMERICAN PRESS IMITATED.

London Papers in Fleet Street Take on "Yellow" Methods.

London, Aug. 13.—Slowly but surely Fleet street, where all London's newspapers are published, is becoming Americanized. The Daily News, which Charles Dickens edited for a period, started its readers the other day by appearing with news on its first page.

The space on that page had previously been sacred to the small want advertisement. The News' departure from tradition was adopted only after long and grave editorial consideration. There are now four morning newspapers in London that print the big news of the day on their first pages. All the other morning papers still cling to the old-fashioned custom of filling their first pages with small want advertisements, and compelling the reader to open the paper to get at the meat.

Printing news on the first page is gravely regarded in Fleet street as an American custom. What effect the innovation will have upon the conservative readers of the Daily News remains to be seen.

GERMANY'S DEBTS "SOLVED"

Economist Decides to Abolish "The Rich Uncle's Heir."

Too Much Goes to the Loafer, He Declares, in Elaborate Scheme to Free the People.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—A project to pay off Germany's national debt has been elaborated by Judge Bamberger, of Ascherleben. His proposition is to abolish what is known in German as "the smiling heir of the rich uncle."

No one, in his view, should be permitted to inherit without explicit testamentary disposition money or real estate left by relatives further removed than parents, grandparents, brothers, and sisters. All other properties, he contends, should revert to the state. This, of course, would involve far-reaching changes in testamentary and inheritance law, but the enormous benefits to the empire resulting would far more than counterbalance any prejudice to individuals.

Judge Bamberger has just published a book on this subject, in which he lays down the legislative ordinances that would be necessary. He leaves special facilities for the acquisition of family property by nephews and nieces and rector relatives, if application be made by them within a specified period, and something less than the certified value, and makes the city or commune where a person of property dies intestate benefit by 5 per cent on the value of such property. This, he calculates, would enrich municipal treasuries to the extent of \$6,500,000 annually, since the property left without heirs in Germany may be safely put at \$125,000,000 each year.

Judge Bamberger figures that this annual average accruing to the State under his proposal and put out at compound interest would suffice to extinguish the imperial national debt in less than eight years. It seems an extravagant notion, the judge admits, but \$125,000,000 is only a small portion relatively of the \$1,425,000,000 of property which, according to the statistical bureau, changes hands by inheritance every year in Germany. The judge appeals to taxpayers in their own interests as well as on patriotic grounds to support his scheme.

KAISER FAVORS NEW WOMAN

Views on Feminist Movement Aired in the Papers.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Kaiser recently seized an opportunity of ventilating his views on the feminist movement, and the substance of his utterance has been made public, presumably with his permission. The Kaiser used to be credited with limiting woman's sphere to three departments—church, children, and the kitchen—but if that was ever true he seems to have changed his opinion, for it is said that he views with profound sympathy the general movement proceeding in all the civilized countries of the world for the amelioration of the position of women, including higher education.

Believes in Technical Education of Females and Their Invasion of the Business Field.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Kaiser recently seized an opportunity of ventilating his views on the feminist movement, and the substance of his utterance has been made public, presumably with his permission. The Kaiser used to be credited with limiting woman's sphere to three departments—church, children, and the kitchen—but if that was ever true he seems to have changed his opinion, for it is said that he views with profound sympathy the general movement proceeding in all the civilized countries of the world for the amelioration of the position of women, including higher education.

He believes in technical education for women and the invasion of different businesses and professions by women, holding that in the present numerical proportion of the sexes this is inevitable and could not be denied to women without grave injustice to them.

Consequently, women lawyers, women doctors, women dentists, and women in many other branches of activity may count on the Kaiser's approval.

In brief, the Kaiser is a supporter of every phase of the new woman movement, with the single exception of its political aspect. He is a resolute opponent of woman suffrage. He abhors the idea of women in political life.

The introduction of woman suffrage in any country appears to him to be an unmistakable sign of hopeless decadence and decay. Women in politics, he thinks, be the beginning of the end of any country. Consequently, he has an aversion for the eccentricities and extravagances perpetrated by the extreme suffragists in various countries.

BOOKS A WHITE ELEPHANT.

House of Commons in Quandary Over Tons of Volumes.

London, Aug. 13.—A white elephant in the shape of five tons of blue books is perturbing the minds of the house of commons authorities. This mass of official reports is a present from the Argentine government and is mainly devoted to information concerning stock breeding.

The officials not only have the task of sorting these volumes, but also that of finding room for them. Some time ago a mile and a half of extra book shelves were put up in Parliament buildings, but these are already nearly filled. In the meantime, while the officials are discussing the ultimate resting place of these volumes, English legislators are complaining of being overworked and overburdened in their attempts to negotiate a passage through a certain corridor which at present is made almost impassable by the packing cases containing the blue books.



BROOKINS IN FULL FLIGHT IN WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

ROMAN BOAT FOUND ON BANK OF THAMES

First of Its Kind in Britain Had Odd Contents.

London, Aug. 13.—A Roman boat, more than 1,600 years old, has been found on the south side of the River Thames. It was uncovered by workmen, while excavating for the new county hall, and is the first genuine Roman boat ever discovered in Britain, it is said. Some years ago a clinker-built boat, of King Alfred's time, was unearthed at Walthamstow. Viking craft have been found in various parts of the kingdom.

Archaeologists are aroused over the Roman boat, and the local government committee, of the London County council, will house the precious craft temporarily near the Horniman Museum, in a building of the Dutch barn type. Ultimately it will be housed in a site near the new county hall.

The new boat, which is of oak, is about fifty feet long and sixteen wide. Several articles were found in the vessel, including some shreds of Roman pottery, bones, iron nails, glass gaming buttons, iron-studded soles of shoes, a coin of Tetricus, in Gaul, of the period 268-273 A. D.; a coin of Carausius of Britain, of the date 290 or 291 A. D.; and a coin of Allectus, in Britain, of the era 293-296 A. D. The boat is said by experts to have been built at the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century A. D. Dr. C. H. Read, keeper of the department of British and medieval antiquities, at the British Museum, says the ship is in a state to be preserved. The studded shoes are supposed to have been worn by the slaves who sailed the boat. No coins have been found nor any evidence of cargo. It may have been a pleasure craft for the Roman governor, and as such sank at the pier in front of his palace on the Thames.

GRAVE DIGGERS ON STRIKE.

Dissatisfaction Among Cemetery Workers in Paris Spreads.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The strike of the grave diggers and other cemetery workers in Paris is spreading. Almost all the men of the six Paris cemeteries are out, and a meeting at the Bourse du Travail has decided to call out those employed in the four suburban cemeteries.

Dissatisfaction is expressed in the army in Paris at the employment of soldiers to do grave diggers' work, wash tombstones, and keep cemeteries in order. It is pointed out that young men doing their military service expect to serve their country by learning to be soldiers, but do not expect to be set to work at any trade when members choose to go on strike.

The police, it is argued, ought rather to supply men for such jobs, or work might be provided in this way for some of the many unemployed in Paris.

AVIATORS TALK ESPERANTO.

Universal Language Taught in the French Aeroplane School.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The connection between aviation and Esperanto is not apparent, yet it must exist, for at Mourmelon le Grand, the great French aviation school, nothing is spoken by the initiated among themselves but Esperanto, and among his pupils in flying M. Effimoff, the Russian, M. Van den Born, and Mme. Frank are proficient. When the day's work is over M. Farman will hoist the Esperanto flag over his hangar and give his pupils lessons in the language. They are of all nationalities, so perhaps that is one reason why aviators have taken up the language.

AEROPLANE RECORDS TO DATE.

The following list of aeroplane records was compiled with great care by the Boston Transcript and includes only such figures as have been officially recognized. It was designed to offer at a glance a summary of the remarkable progress made in the art of flying. In every case, it is to be noted, the standing figures have been set by men who have learned to fly since the pioneers first demonstrated the possibility of the navigation of the air.

An Impressive List, Showing the Progress of Flight.

The following table gives a complete list of aeroplane distance records:

Date.	Aviator.	Place.	Time.	Distance.
Oct. 14, 1897.	Ader	Satory	0.18.00	1184
Dec. 17, 1903.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.00.59	852
Dec. 17, 1904.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.00.59	852
Sept. 26, 1905.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.18.00	1184
Sept. 29, 1905.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.19.55	12.00
Oct. 3, 1905.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.25.05	15.19
Oct. 4, 1905.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.33.17	20.70
Oct. 5, 1905.	O. Wright	Dayton	0.38.02	24.01
Sept. 14, 1906.	S. Dumont	Paris	0.00.08	164
Oct. 24, 1906.	S. Dumont	Paris	0.00.08	164
Nov. 13, 1906.	S. Dumont	Paris	0.00.08	164
Nov. 13, 1906.	S. Dumont	Paris	0.00.21-1.5	721.6
Oct. 15, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.00.21	934.8
Oct. 26, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.00.27	1190.6
Oct. 26, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.00.31-3.5	1321.8
Oct. 26, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.00.52-3.5	2328.8
Nov. 9, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.01.14	181.5
Nov. 11, 1907.	H. Farman	Issy	0.01.45	270.9
Jan. 13, 1908.	H. Farman	Issy	0.01.28	93
Mar. 21, 1908.	H. Farman	Issy	0.03.31	1.24
Apr. 10, 1908.	Delagrang	Issy	0.01.25	1.55
Apr. 11, 1908.	Delagrang	Issy	0.06.30	2.41
May 27, 1908.	Delagrang	Rome	0.15.25	5.58
May 30, 1908.	Delagrang	Rome	0.15.25-4.5	10.54
June 22, 1908.	Delagrang	Milan	0.15.30	10.54
July 6, 1908.	H. Farman	Issy	0.20.19-3.5	12.21
Sept. 6, 1908.	Delagrang	Issy	0.23.53-4.5	15.31
Sept. 9, 1908.	O. Wright	Fort Myer	0.57.31	...
Sept. 9, 1908.	O. Wright	Fort Myer	1.03.15	...
Oct. 10, 1908.	O. Wright	Fort Myer	1.05.52	...
Sept. 11, 1908.	O. Wright	Fort Myer	1.10.50	...
Sept. 12, 1908.	O. Wright	Fort Myer	1.15.20	...
Sept. 21, 1908.	W. Wright	Auvours	1.31.25-4.5	41.29
Dec. 18, 1908.	W. Wright	Auvours	1.54.53-2.5	53.87
Dec. 31, 1908.	W. Wright	Auvours	2.20.23-1.5	77.31
Aug. 7, 1909.	Sommer	Chalons	2.27.15	...
Aug. 25, 1909.	Paulhan	Bethany	2.43.24-4.5	82.82
Aug. 26, 1909.	Paulhan	Bethany	2.47.21-2.5	95.85
Aug. 27, 1909.	Farman	Bethany	2.04.56-2.5	111.60
Nov. 3, 1909.	Farman	Mourmelon	4.06.25	143.84
July 9, 1910.	Labouchere	Rheims	4.37	212.5
July 11, 1910.	Ollivier	Rheims	5.03.05	244.2

THE ALTITUDE RECORDS.

Date.	Aviator.	Place.	Machine.	Height.
Dec. 18, 1908.	W. Wright	Auvours	Wright	350
July 1, 1909.	Paulhan	Donnai	Volain	383
Aug. 29, 1909.	Paulhan	Rheims	Antoinette	598.5
Nov. 19, 1909.	Paulhan	Chalons	Farman	1210
Nov. 19, 1909.	Paulhan	Chalons	Antoinette	1344
Dec. 1, 1909.	Latham	Mourmelon	Antoinette	1790
Jan. 7, 1910.	Latham	Mourmelon	Antoinette	2435
Jan. 12, 1910.	Paulhan	Los Angeles	Farman	4165
June 13, 1910.	Brookins	Indianapolis	Wright	4939
July 9, 1910.	Brookins	Atlantic City	Wright	6175

PASSENGER CARRYING RECORDS.

Date.	Aviator.	Place.	Time.	Distance.
Sept. 18, 1909.	O. Wright	Berlin	1.36.00	...
April 9, 1910.	Kinet	Chalons	2.20.00	...
May 15, 1910.	Kinet	Mourmelon	2.51.10	...
July 9, 1910.	Auburn	Rheims	2.09.07	83.70
July 9, 1910.	Mamet	Rheims	1.38.04	57.8
Aug. 1, 1910.	Farman	Eouy	0.20.00	...
June 9, 1910.	Farman	France	2.30.00	105.6

BEST SPEED OVER CLOSED CIRCUIT.

Date.	Aviator.	Place.	Machine.	Per Hour.
Aug. 28, 1909.	Curtiss	Rheims	Curtiss	48.8
Aug. 28, 1909.	Bleriot	Rheims	Bleriot	47.7
July 9, 1910.	Morane	Rheims	Bleriot	63.36
July 10, 1910.	Morane	Rheims	Bleriot	66.2

BARGAINS IN WAR SHIPS.

Turkey Buys Two from Germany and England Is Jealous.

London, Aug. 13.—The sale by the German admiralty of two old German battle ships, the Goeben and Brandenburger, for \$2,500,000 apiece to the Turkish government is causing the British public to wonder why Great Britain cannot drive similar bargains for her many obsolete war ships. It is stated that Turkey wished to buy some discarded British vessels and that this was impossible owing to the

FIGHT FOUR DUELS FOR FAIR WOMAN

Victor Gets Prize Despite His Ninety Years.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—Frau von Siemens is magnetic, likewise versatile. Not only did she recently cause four duels to be fought in four countries, all within four days, but the ardent suitors for her hand and heart who thus did test their prowess were "gay old boys" of more than ninety years. They evidently were in earnest, for they used swords, and the victor, Gen. Fecla di Cassato, married the prize.

Causing duels, however, has not been the woman's chief accomplishment. In acquiring husbands of varied hues she was at her best, and in this she has her American sisters distanced. In fact, she is laughingly spoken of as the "international wife," because of the remarkable diversity of her taste in the nationalities of her liege lords.

She is now enjoying the sweets of life as the wife of an Italian, having reached that goal by easy stages from Switzerland by way of Russia and Persia. Still, she never saw the light of Reno or the glories of Sioux Falls. What she might have accomplished had she known America is beyond imagining.

Frau von Siemens was a humble child of Switzerland named Eleanor Füssli when at seventeen she married Carl von Siemens, a Russian nobleman. At his death she became the wife of Prince Khalil Kahn, Persian Ambassador to Rome, but as he was said to be more than plentifully supplied with wives at home, Mrs. Siemens obtained a divorce. Now she is the wife of Gen. Cassato, of Rome.

MACCABEES TO INITIATE.

National Tent Will Exemplify Degree on Big Class.

At National Tent, No. 1, Monday night, arrangements were made for the initiation of a class of fifteen to-morrow night. The degree team will exemplify the first and second degrees.

Sir Knight Johnson, of Mount Vernon Tent, No. 4, made a fraternal visit last Monday night to National Tent, and gave a talk on the beauties of fraternity.

Dr. J. S. Arnold, of National Tent, No. 1, has returned from his home in Pennsylvania, where he spent his vacation. Sir Knight Turner, of Yates Tent, New York, who has been in the city for a few weeks on account of the sickness of his daughter, made a fraternal visit to Georgetown Tent, No. 6, last Tuesday night, and delivered a very pleasing address.

At the review of Georgetown Tent, August 23, a class of five candidates will be initiated by the degree team of the tent.

Sir Knights Thomas F. Smith and W. F. Tennessee, of Georgetown Tent, No. 6, have returned from their vacation in New York, and report a delightful time.

A meeting of Winfield Scott Schley Division, No. 1, was held last Tuesday night and business transacted with a view of putting active work on. The division will arrange for a permanent place of meeting at an early date in the central part of the city, when an effort will be made to add some new members to this division. This division is now under command of Capt. Louis Lowe.

Sir Knight W. N. Newbold, of Golden Rule Tent, No. 2, and Mrs. Newbold have returned from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

District Tent, No. 8, initiated one member Thursday night, and will add several others before the end of the month.

State Commander D. W. Gail paid an official visit Thursday night to Golden Rule Tent, No. 3. Maj. W. W. Burch, of the first battalion of the uniform rank, was also present.

John G. Dudley, record keeper of Brightwood Tent, No. 5, is on his vacation.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

TRADE IN HOLY LAND

Germany Dominates by Her Business Pluck.

TRAVELERS FOLLOW SWIFTLY

Flood Palestine, Where Kaiser's Consular Representative Is One of Biggest Men, and Handle Goods in Hurry Among Quaint People—Immigration Is Carefully Planned.

London, Aug. 13.—The Germanization of Palestine is proceeding rapidly. In the early '90s of the nineteenth century a body of Germans calling themselves Templars left their native land for Palestine. These early pilgrims were well supplied with money. Each of them bought land and built a house for himself.

In less than three years a colony of 300 well-built houses of European style stood on the slopes of Mount Carmel. Little by little from this center the German colonists branched out to Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other places. Recruits came freely from the fatherland.

In thirty years the German proprietors could be counted by the thousands. With Teutonic tenacity of purpose they worked to open up a market for manufactures and find an outlet for all kinds of articles of German production. Every inducement possible, cheap prices and long credit, courted the patronage of merchants.

Travelers Follow Fast.

Commercial travelers followed closely after one another. Some of them remained at Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem as commission agents. They offered their wares at very low prices and were willing to wait for long payment. Thus they became powerful and popular.